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**VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS
183rd WEST TIF DISTRICT REDEVELOPMENT
PROJECT AREA
REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AND PROJECT**

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VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD
183rd WEST TIF DISTRICT TIF REDEVELOPMENT PLAN
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I. Introduction

The Village of Homewood (the “Village”) is a suburban municipality serving a population of 19,463 citizens (according to the 2020 U.S. Census). The Village is an established community situated approximately 22 miles south of Chicago’s “Loop” within close distance to Midway Airport and Gary-Chicago International Airport and near Interstate 80, Illinois Route 394, Interstate 294, Interstate 90-94 and four State and County Roads. In this report, the Village proposes a Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Plan and Project (the “Plan” or “Redevelopment Plan”) pursuant to the TIF Act (as such term is hereinafter defined) to enable an area within the Village to overcome a number of redevelopment barriers. Ryan, LLC (“Ryan”) has been retained by the Village to assist in the drafting of this Redevelopment Plan.

The proposed 183rd West TIF Redevelopment Project Area consists of two parcels currently located in the Kedzie Gateway Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area (“Kedzie Gateway TIF District”), established by the Village of Homewood in 2021 at, and around the intersection of Kedzie Avenue and 183rd Street. The intersection of 183rd Street and Kedzie Avenue is considered by the Village to be a key gateway into the Village. The Village’s 1999 Comprehensive Plan (the “1999 Comprehensive Plan”) recognizes 183rd Street as “a major east/west entryway into the Village allowing for a southern grand access-way to the Downtown”. The 1999 Comprehensive Plan also notes that regional retail market shifts “will create the need for additional local retail shopping within the Downtown and along 183rd Street”. Programmed commercial development is recommended as part of the 1999 Comprehensive Plan calling for “expansion of the existing commercial pattern of commercial uses within the northeastern quadrant of 183rd and Kedzie Avenue”. Proximity of the Kedzie and 183rd Street intersection to the commuter rail station and the existing Downtown Transit Oriented Development Tax Increment Financing District (“TOD TIF District”) is also important for coordination and planning for integrated uses, infrastructure, and continuity.

The Village, with the assistance of Ryan, has commissioned this Redevelopment Plan (the “Redevelopment Plan”) in order to alleviate those conditions which deter private investment in the area and to meet the Village’s redevelopment goals and objectives. Specifically, the Village intends to amend the Kedzie Gateway TIF to remove these two parcels to create a new “183rd West TIF “This represents an opportunity to enhance the approximately 33 acres of property located at the gateway, and to better position the area in relation to marketplace trends impacting both retail and auto industry uses.

Given these conditions, the Village has determined that the proposed TIF District would not be redeveloped in a coordinated manner without the adoption of a Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Plan.

A. Overview of Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is an economic development tool which uses future tax revenues to finance redevelopment activity. In the State of Illinois, an area can be designated as a “redevelopment project area” pursuant to the TIF Act if it faces certain impediments to redevelopment. At the time of designation, the equalized assessed value of tax parcels within the boundaries of the district are “frozen” for the term of the redevelopment project area. Taxing jurisdictions that overlap that district continue to receive property taxes, but those revenues are limited to those based on the “frozen” or base equalized assessed values. Any property tax revenue generated from increases in equalized assessed value relative to the frozen values are deposited in a special tax allocation fund. This revenue is then used to finance redevelopment activities within the district to accomplish various community and economic development goals.

B. The Redevelopment Plan

The Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3, et. seq., as amended (the “TIF Act” or “Act”) enables Illinois municipalities to establish a “redevelopment project area” either to eliminate the presence of blight or to prevent its onset. The Act finds that municipal TIF authority serves a public interest in order to: “promote and protect the health, safety, morals, and welfare of the public, that blighted conditions need to be eradicated and conservation measures instituted, and that redevelopment of such areas be undertaken; that to remove and alleviate adverse conditions it is necessary to encourage private investment and restore and enhance the tax base of the taxing districts in such areas by the development or redevelopment of project areas” (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-2(b)).

To establish an area as a “redevelopment project area” pursuant to the Act, Illinois municipalities must adopt several documents including a redevelopment plan and eligibility report that provides in reasonable detail the basis for the eligibility of the redevelopment project areas. A redevelopment plan is any comprehensive program of the municipality for development or redevelopment intended by the payment of redevelopment project costs to reduce or eliminate those conditions which qualify the redevelopment project area as a "blighted area," "conservation area" (or combination thereof), or "industrial park conservation area", and thereby to enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment project area as set forth in the TIF Act.

The Village has authorized Ryan to conduct a study of the two parcels identified in the boundary map attached hereto as Exhibit 1 (the “Redevelopment Project Area”, “RPA” or “TIF District”) in relation to its eligibility as a “redevelopment project area” under the TIF Act, to prepare a report for the eligibility of the RPA (the “Qualification Report”) and to prepare a Redevelopment Plan for the RPA.

C. Findings Pursuant to the TIF Act

It is found and declared by the Village through legislative actions as required by the Act that:

1. That to alleviate the adverse conditions, it is necessary to encourage private investment and enhance the tax base of the taxing districts in such areas by the development or redevelopment of certain areas;
2. That public/private partnerships are determined to be necessary in order to achieve development goals;
3. The two parcels in the proposed new Redevelopment Project Area have not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed without the adoption of this redevelopment plan;
4. That the use of incremental tax revenues derived from the tax rates of various taxing districts in the RPA for the payment of redevelopment project costs that are incurred in the redevelopment of the RPA will incentivize such redevelopment and benefit such taxing districts in the long run, by alleviating the conditions identified in the Eligibility Report and increasing the assessment base;
5. That such increased assessment base is not likely to be achieved without using such incentives to first alleviate such conditions; and
6. The Redevelopment Plan and Project conform to the 1999 Comprehensive Plan, which guides development of the Village as a whole.

It is further found, and certified by the Village, in connection to the process required for the adoption of this Redevelopment Plan pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3(n)(5) of the Act, that this Redevelopment Plan will not result in the displacement of ten (10) or more inhabited residential units. Therefore, this Redevelopment Plan does not include a housing impact study as is required under the Act.

The redevelopment activities that will take place within the RPA will produce benefits that are reasonably distributed throughout the RPA. Redevelopment of the RPA is tenable only if a portion of the improvements and other costs are funded by the RPA.

Pursuant to the Act, the RPA includes only those contiguous parcels of real property and improvements thereon substantially benefited by the Redevelopment Plan. Also pursuant to the Act, the area of the RPA in the aggregate is more than 1½ acres.

II. Redevelopment Project Area

A. Redevelopment Project Area Summary

The RPA consists of two (2) tax parcels generally located on the south side of 183rd Street, east of Kedzie Avenue and west of Robin Lane. Existing land uses within the RPA include commercial, and retail uses. Please see Exhibit 1 for a boundary map of the RPA.

B. Legal Description of Redevelopment Project Area

The Redevelopment Project Area legal description is attached as Exhibit 2.

III. Redevelopment Goals

A. Village Goals

The Village has established a number of goals, objectives and strategies which would determine the kinds of activities to be undertaken within the RPA.

An important underlying document is the Comprehensive Plan, which, as an element of the planning process, describes the overall vision for the Village and is the foundation for Village initiatives. This planning document influences all other Village planning processes including those related to TIF. The below Table 1 summarizes goals in the 1999 Comprehensive Plan that are applicable to the 183rd West RPA.

Table 1. 1999 Comprehensive Plan Goals Relevant to Redevelopment of the RPA

Element	Goals/Objectives
Provide commercial districts which will serve the needs of area residents and enhance the overall quality of life in the community	Promote commercial development on vacant or under-utilized land parcels only where it will serve to strengthen existing commercial districts
	Recruit additional appropriate retail and industrial development for designated vacant commercial and industrial areas
	Establish a transition zone surrounding the current downtown where, depending on market timing, changes in zoning from residential to commercial or mixed-uses would be favorably considered depending on the specifics of the proposal
	Implement municipal utility improvements, especially storm water improvements, sidewalk construction/replacement, streetscape, street tree plantings and sign improvements.

Source: Village of Homewood 1999 Comprehensive Plan (2015)

Implementation of this Redevelopment Plan will facilitate the accomplishment of these and other goals described in the Comprehensive Plan. It is further expected that the “redevelopment projects” as defined in the TIF Act will return the RPA to economically productive use; thus, accomplishing the Village’s general goals regarding enhancing and strengthening the Village’s tax base.

B. Redevelopment Project Area Goals

Given the potential community benefits that may be gained from redevelopment of the RPA, efforts should be made to obtain the following goals for the RPA:

1. Reduce or address those adverse impacts described in the Qualification Report which deter private investment in the RPA
2. Return underutilized property located within the RPA to productive use and strengthen and enhance the Village's tax base
3. Provide for high-quality development within the RPA that facilitates community and economic development goals
4. Accomplish redevelopment of the RPA over a reasonable time period

These goals may be accomplished by pursuing the following objectives for the RPA:

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of underutilized property located within the RPA
2. Provision for the assembly or coordination of private and public property for viable redevelopment projects
3. Improvement of existing rights-of-way and infrastructure including, but not limited to roadways, streetscape, traffic signalization and parking improvements
4. Provision of necessary site preparation including, but not limited to, grading, demolition and environmental remediation
5. Provision of public investment that improves the physical condition and visual aesthetic of the area including those in the public realm (e.g. streetscaping) and the private realm (e.g. facades and signage)

These objectives may be pursued independently by the Village or in private partnership by entering into redevelopment agreements in order to redevelop existing property or induce new development to locate within the RPA.

IV. Evidence of Lack of Development and Growth

A. Qualification Report

The Redevelopment Plan Area’s qualification under the TIF Act was evaluated by representatives of Ryan from November 2023 to the date of this draft report. Analysis was aided by certain reports obtained from the Village and other sources. Only information which would directly aid in the determination of eligibility for a redevelopment project area was utilized.

The reported results of this evaluation are in the Qualification Report attached as Exhibit 3 of this Redevelopment Plan.

B. Findings

As found in Exhibit 3 of this Redevelopment Plan, the RPA has suffered from certain impediments to redevelopment. The area has been burdened with a lack of significant private investment and/or development. As a result, the RPA is not likely to experience significant development and growth without the use of Village resources.

Factors which constitute evidence of the property as a “conservation area” and which impair sound growth in the RPA are: (i) lag in EAV, (ii) excessive vacancies, (iii) deterioration of structures or site improvements, (iv) presence of structures below minimum code standards, and (v) obsolescence.

V. Assessment of Fiscal Impact on Affected Taxing Districts

It is anticipated that the implementation of this Redevelopment Plan will have a positive financial impact on the affected taxing districts. Actions to be taken by the Village to enhance its tax base through the implementation of this Redevelopment Plan will also have a positive impact on the affected taxing districts.

Strategies will be encouraged to promote growth via private investment within the area, while specific objectives will be geared toward stabilizing the RPA's existing strengths and revitalizing the RPA's redevelopment potential.

It is anticipated that the RPA will require minimal increased services from affected taxing districts other than the Village. Should the Village achieve success in attracting private investment which does result in the need for documented increased services from any taxing districts, the Village will consider the declaration of sufficient surplus funds (which funds are neither expended nor obligated) as provided by the TIF Act, to assist affected taxing districts in paying the costs for the increased services.

Any surplus funds that may exist will be proportionately shared, based on the appropriate tax rates for a given year, with the various taxing districts including the Village. Prior to any surplus disbursement, all TIF eligible costs either expended or incurred as an obligation by the Village will be duly accounted for through the administration of the Special Tax Allocation Fund to be established by the Village as provided by the TIF Act.

VI. Housing Impact Study

The RPA was studied in order to determine if a housing impact study would need to be conducted pursuant to the TIF Act.

A housing impact study is not required to be completed because the Village will certify that it will not displace ten or more residential units and no residential uses are located within the RPA.

If, later, the Village does decide that it is necessary to dislocate ten or more residential units, then the Village must complete a housing impact study and amend the Redevelopment Plan herein.

VII. Redevelopment Project

A. Redevelopment Activities

The Village will implement a coordinated program of actions, including, but not limited to, the following actions:

Land Assembly: Property within the RPA may be acquired, assembled and reconfigured into appropriate redevelopment sites. The Village may also cover any relocation costs related to land assembly activities.

Site Preparation, Clearance, and Demolition: Property within the RPA may be improved by site clearance, excavation, regrading, environmental remediation or demolition.

Public Improvements: Public improvements within the RPA may be provided or repaired to support the Redevelopment Plan and Project. Examples of such public improvements may include but are not limited to: (i) public utilities and infrastructure including roadways, water mains, sanitary sewer systems and storm sewer systems; (ii) public parking facilities; (iii) storm water management and detention facilities; (iv) landscaping, lighting, traffic signalization; signage; and other improvements to the streetscape. Relocation of utilities or infrastructure may also be funded as determined by the Village.

Rehabilitation and Construction: Rehabilitation of certain structures within the RPA in order to provide for the redevelopment of the area and conformance to Village code provisions. Improvements may include commercial signage upgrades, exterior and facade related work as well as interior related work.

Interest Rate Write-Down: Entering into agreements with property owners/developers whereby a portion of the interest cost of a construction, renovation or rehabilitation project is paid for on annual basis out of the Special Tax Allocation Fund of the RPA, in accordance with the Act.

Job Training: Assisting facilities and enterprises located within the RPA in providing job training assistance. Job training and retraining programs currently available from or through other governments include, but are not limited to; federal programs, state programs, applicable local vocational educational programs including community college sponsored programs and other federal, state, county or non-profit operated programs that are available or will be developed and initiated over time.

B. General Land Use Plan

Existing land uses consist of commercial and retail land uses. Existing land uses are shown in Exhibit 4, attached hereto and made a part hereof and include commercial, retail, office, and residential uses.

Proposed land uses in the RPA are also to consist of commercial, retail uses. Intended land uses will conform to the Village's Comprehensive Plan. Exhibit 5, attached hereto and made a part of this Plan designates the proposed general land uses in the Redevelopment Project Area.

C. Additional Design and Control Standards

The appropriate design controls, including for any Planned Unit Developments, as set forth in the Village's Zoning Ordinance, as amended, shall apply to the RPA.

D. Eligible Redevelopment Project Costs

Redevelopment project costs mean and include the sum of all reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred, as provided in the Act, and any such costs incidental to this Redevelopment Plan. Private investments, which supplement municipal Redevelopment Project Costs, are expected to substantially exceed such redevelopment project costs.

Eligible costs permitted under the Act which may be pertinent to this Redevelopment Plan include:

1. *Professional Services* - Costs of studies and surveys, development of plans and specifications, implementation and administration of the redevelopment plan including, but not limited to, staff and professional service costs for architectural, engineering, legal, marketing, financial, planning, or other special services, provided, however, that no charges for professional services may be based on a percentage of the tax increment collected; except that after November 1, 1999, no contracts for professional services, excluding architectural and engineering services, may be entered into if the terms of the contract extend beyond a period of three (3) years. In addition, "redevelopment project costs" shall not include lobbying expenses;
 - 1.1 After July 1, 1999, annual administrative costs shall not include general overhead or administrative costs of the municipality that would still have been incurred by the municipality if the municipality had not designated a redevelopment area or approved a redevelopment plan;
2. *Marketing* - The cost of marketing sites within the redevelopment project area to prospective businesses, developers, and investors;
3. *Property Assembly Costs* - Including, but not limited to, acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interest therein, demolition of buildings, site preparation, site improvements that serve as an engineered barrier addressing ground level

or below ground environmental contamination, including, but not limited to, parking lots and other concrete or asphalt barriers, and the clearing and grading of land;

4. *Rehabilitation Costs* - Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair or remodeling of existing public or private buildings, fixtures and leasehold improvements; and the costs of replacing an existing public building if pursuant to the implementation of a redevelopment project the existing public building is to be demolished to use the site for private investment or devoted to a different use requiring private investment; including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification;
5. *Public Works and Improvements* - Costs of the construction of public works or improvements, including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification, except that on and after November 1, 1999 redevelopment project costs shall not include the cost of constructing a new municipal public building principally used to provide offices, storage space, or conference facilities or vehicle storage, maintenance, or repair for administrative, public safety, or public works personnel and that is not intended to replace an existing public building as provided under paragraph (3) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3 unless either (i) the construction of the new municipal building implements a redevelopment project that was included in a redevelopment plan that was adopted by the municipality prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly or (ii) the municipality makes a reasonable determination in the redevelopment plan, supported by information that provided that basis for that determination, that the new municipal building is required to meet an increase in the need for public safety purposes anticipated to result from the implementation of the redevelopment plan;
6. *Job Training* - Costs of job training and retraining projects including the costs of ‘welfare to work’ programs implemented by businesses located within the redevelopment project area;
7. *Financing Incentives* - Financing costs, including but not limited to all necessary and incidental expenses related to the issuance of obligations and which may include payment of interest on any obligations issued pursuant to the Act accruing during the estimated period of construction of any redevelopment project for which such obligations are issued and for not exceeding 36 months thereafter and including reasonable reserves related thereto;
8. *Capital Costs* - To the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves the same, all or a portion of a taxing district’s capital (and additional student tuition) costs resulting from the redevelopment project necessarily incurred or to be incurred within a taxing district in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan and project;
9. *School-related Costs* - For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted

housing units) on or after November 1, 1999 an elementary, secondary, or unit school district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by the Act, and which costs shall be paid by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units and shall be calculated annually as follows:

- a) for foundation districts, excluding any school district in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by the Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general State aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:
 - (i) for unit school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 25% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;
 - (ii) for elementary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 17% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and
 - (iii) for secondary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 8% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.
- b) For alternate method districts, flat grant districts, and foundation districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition charge equal to or more than \$5,900, excluding any school district with a population in excess of

1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by the Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general state aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

- (i) for unit school district, no more than 40% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;
- (ii) for elementary school district, no more than 27% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and
- (iii) for secondary school districts, no more than 13% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under the Act.

- c) Any school district in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000, additional restrictions apply. Any school district seeking payment shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with reasonable evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the school district. If the school district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. School districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by the Act. By acceptance of this reimbursement the school district waives the right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

- 10. *Library Costs* - For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted housing units) on or after January 1, 2005, a public library district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure

improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act shall be paid to the library district by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units. This paragraph applies only if (i) the library is located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law or (ii) the library district is not located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law but the district is prohibited by any other law from increasing its tax levy rate without a prior voter referendum.

The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying (i) the net increase in the number of persons eligible to obtain a library card in that district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by (ii) the per-patron cost of providing library services so long as it does not exceed \$120. The per-patron cost shall be the Total Operating Expenditures Per Capita as stated in the most recent Illinois Public Library Statistics produced by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois. The municipality may deduct from the amount that it must pay to a library district under this paragraph any amount that it has voluntarily paid to the library district from the tax increment revenue. The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph shall be no more than 2% of the amount produced by the assisted housing units and deposited into the Special Allocation Fund.

A library district is not eligible for any payment under this paragraph unless the library district has experienced an increase in the number of patrons from the municipality that created the tax-increment-financing district since the designation of the redevelopment project area.

Any library district seeking payment under this paragraph shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with convincing evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the library district. If the library district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. Library districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph. By acceptance of such reimbursement, the library district shall forfeit any right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner whatsoever the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

11. *Relocation Costs* - to the extent that the Village determines that relocation costs shall be paid or is required to make payment of relocation costs by federal or state law;
12. *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*;

13. *Job Training* - Costs of job training, advanced vocational education or career education, including but not limited to courses in occupational, semi-technical or technical fields leading directly to employment, incurred by one or more taxing districts, provided that such costs (i) are related to the establishment and maintenance of additional job training, advanced vocational education or career education programs for persons employed or to be employed by employers located in the redevelopment project area; and (ii) when incurred by a taxing district or taxing districts other than the Village, are set forth in a written agreement by or among the Village and the taxing district or taxing districts, which agreement describes the program to be undertaken, including but not limited to the number of employees to be trained, a description of the training and services to be provided, the number and type of positions available or to be available, itemized costs of the program and sources of funds to pay for the same, and the term of agreement. Such costs include, specifically, the payment by community college districts of costs pursuant to Section 3-37, 3-38, 3-40 and 3-40.1 of the Public Community College Act and by school districts of costs pursuant to Section 10-22.20a and 10-23.3a of the School Code;
14. *Interest Costs* – incurred by a redeveloper related to the construction, renovation or rehabilitation of a redevelopment project provided that:
 - a) such costs are to be paid directly from the Special Tax Allocation Fund established pursuant to the Act;
 - b) such payments in any one-year may not exceed 30% of the annual interest costs incurred by the developer pertaining to the redevelopment project during that year;
 - c) if there are not sufficient funds available in the Special Tax Allocation Fund to make the payment pursuant to this paragraph then the amounts so due shall accrue and be payable when sufficient funds are available in the Special Tax Allocation Fund;
 - d) the total of such interest payments paid pursuant to the Act may not exceed 30% of the total (i) cost paid or incurred by the redeveloper for the redevelopment project plus (ii) redevelopment project costs excluding any property assembly costs and any relocation costs incurred by a municipality pursuant to the Act;
 - e) the cost limits set forth in subparagraphs (b) and (d) shall be modified for the financing of rehabilitated or new housing units for low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act and the percentage of 75% shall be substituted for 30% in subparagraphs (b) and (d);
 - f) Instead of the eligible costs provided by subparagraphs (b) and (d), as modified by this subparagraph, and notwithstanding any other provisions of the Act to the contrary, the municipality may pay from tax increment revenues up to 50% of the

cost of construction of new housing units to be occupied by low-income households and very low-income households as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The cost of construction of those units may be derived from the proceeds of bonds issued by the municipality under the Act or other constitutional or statutory authority or from other sources of municipal revenue that may be reimbursed from tax increment revenues or the proceeds of bonds issued to finance the construction of that housing. The eligible costs provided under this subparagraph (f) shall be an eligible cost for the construction, renovation, and rehabilitation of all low and very low-income housing units, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, within the redevelopment project area. If the low and very low-income units are part of a residential redevelopment project that includes units not affordable to low and very low-income households, only the low and very low-income units shall be eligible for benefits under subparagraph (f).

The standards for maintaining the occupancy by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act of those units constructed with eligible costs made available under the provisions of this subparagraph (f) shall be established by guidelines adopted by the municipality. The responsibility for annually documenting the initial occupancy of the units by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, shall be that of the then current owner of the property. For ownership units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for a reasonable recapture of funds, or other appropriate methods designed to preserve the original affordability of the ownership units. For rental units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for the affordability of rent to low and very low-income households. As units become available, they shall be rented to income-eligible tenants.

The municipality may modify these guidelines from time to time; the guidelines, however, shall be in effect for as long as tax increment revenue is being used to pay for costs associated with the units or for the retirement of bonds issued to finance the units or for the life of the redevelopment project area, whichever is later;

15. *Day Care* - If the redevelopment project area is located within a municipality with a population of more than 100,000, the cost of day care services for children of employees from low-income families working for businesses located within the redevelopment project area and all or a portion of the cost of operation of day care centers established by redevelopment project area businesses to serve employees from low-income families working in businesses located in the redevelopment project area. For the purposes of this paragraph, “low-income families” means families whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the municipal, county, or regional median income, adjusted for family size, as the annual income and municipal, county or regional median income are determined from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The TIF Act prohibits certain costs, including the following:

Construction of Privately-owned Buildings - Unless explicitly stated herein the costs of construction of new privately-owned buildings shall not be an eligible redevelopment project cost;

Retail Displacement - After November 1, 1999, none of the redevelopment project costs enumerated in this subsection shall be eligible redevelopment projects if those costs would provide direct financial support to a retail entity initiating operations in the redevelopment project area while terminating operations at another Illinois location within 10 miles of the redevelopment project area but outside the boundaries of the redevelopment project area municipality. For purposes of this paragraph, termination means a closing of a retail operation that is directly related to the opening of the same operation or like retail entity owned or operated by more than 50% of the original ownership in a redevelopment project area, but it does not mean closing an operation for reasons beyond the control of the retail entity, as documented by the retail entity, subject to a reasonable finding by the municipality that the current location contained inadequate space, has become economically obsolete, or was no longer a viable location for the retailer or serviceman;

Historic Building Demolition - No cost shall be a redevelopment project cost in a redevelopment project area if used to demolish, remove, or substantially modify a historic resource, after August 26, 2008, unless no prudent and feasible alternative exists. "Historic Resource" means (i) a place or structure that is included or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or (ii) a contributing structure in a district on the National Register of Historic Places. This restriction does not apply to a place or structure for which demolition, removal, or modification is subject to review by the preservation agency of a Certified Local Government designated as such by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

If a Special Service Area has been established pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law, then any tax incremental revenues derived from the tax imposed pursuant to Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law may be used within the redevelopment project area for the purposes permitted by that Act or Law as well as the purposes permitted by the TIF Act.

Estimated costs are shown in the below Table 2. Adjustments to these cost items may be made without amendment to the Redevelopment Plan.

Table 2. Redevelopment Project Cost Estimates

Program Actions/Improvements	Estimated Costs
Land and Property Acquisition and Assembly Costs (including Relocation Costs)	\$ 3,500,000
Site Preparation, Demolition, and Environmental Cleanup.	\$ 3,500,000
Public Works or Improvements including, but not limited to, water, storm, sanitary sewer, traffic management, and roadway and streetscape improvements	\$ 5,500,000
Rehabilitation of Existing Structures	\$ 2,500,000
Professional Service Costs (Including without limitation Planning, Legal, Engineering, Architectural, Financial, Administrative, Annual Reporting and Marketing) Redeveloper Interest Costs Pursuant to the Act	\$ 1,000,000
Interest Rate Rebate (30% of annual private investments costs per the TIF Act)	\$ 1,000,000
School Tuition/Library Costs/Capital Improvements (per the TIF Act)	\$ 0
Job Training	\$ 500,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED TIF BUDGET	\$17,500,000

Notes:

- (1) All project cost estimates are in 2024 dollars. Costs may be adjusted for inflation per the TIF Act.
- (2) In addition to the costs identified in the exhibit above, any bonds, notes or other obligations issued to finance a phase of the Project may include an amount sufficient to pay (a) customary and reasonable charges associated with the issuance of such obligations, (b) interest on such bonds, notes, or other obligations, and (c) capitalized interest and reasonably required reserves.
- (3) Adjustments to the estimated line-item costs above are expected. Adjustments may be made in line-items within the total, either increasing or decreasing line-items costs for redevelopment. Each individual project cost will be reevaluated in light of the projected private development and resulting tax revenues as it is considered for public financing under the provisions of the Act. The totals of the line-items set forth above are not intended to place a total limit on the described expenditures, as the specific items listed above are not intended to preclude payment of other eligible redevelopment project costs in connection with the redevelopment of the RPA – provided the total amount of payment for eligible redevelopment project costs shall not exceed the overall Total Estimated TIF Budget amount outlined above and all as provided for in the Act.

E. Sources of Funds to Pay Redevelopment Project Costs

Funds necessary to pay for public improvements and other project costs eligible under the TIF Act are to be derived principally from property tax increment revenues, and proceeds from municipal obligations, if any. Any such obligations would be retired primarily with tax increment revenues and interest earned on surplus revenue available, but not immediately needed, for the Redevelopment Plan. The Village may utilize incremental revenues from contiguous redevelopment project areas to pay for redevelopment project costs within the RPA, and conversely, transfer incremental revenues from the RPA to contiguous TIFs, as provided for in the TIF Act.

Any publicly funded “redevelopment project costs” as defined in the TIF Act are subject to (a) approval by the Village, (b) having specific cost categories as set forth in the TIF Act and (c) pursuant to the Village’s incentive policy.

The tax revenues which will be used to pay debt service on the municipal obligations, if any, and to directly pay redevelopment project costs, shall be derived from the incremental increase in property taxes attributable to the increase in the equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the RPA over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each such lot, block, tract or parcel in the RPA in the 2022 tax year for the RPA.

Among the other sources of funds which may be used to pay for redevelopment project costs and debt service on municipal obligations issued to finance project costs are the following: certain local sales or utility taxes, special service area taxes, the proceeds of property sales, certain land lease payments, certain Motor Fuel Tax revenues, certain state and federal grants or loans, certain investment income, and such other sources of funds and revenues as the Village may from time to time deem appropriate.

F. Nature and Term of Obligations

The Village may issue obligations secured by the tax increment Special Tax Allocation Fund established for the Redevelopment Project Area pursuant to the Act or such other funds as are available to the Village by virtue of its powers pursuant to the Illinois State Statutes.

Any and/or all obligations issued by the Village pursuant to this Redevelopment Plan and the Act shall be retired not more than twenty-three years from the date of adoption of the ordinance approving the Redevelopment Project Area. The actual date for such retirement of obligations shall not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, pursuant to the Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 23rd calendar year, occurring after adoption of the ordinance which establishes the RPA.

The final maturity date of any obligations issued pursuant to the Act may not be later than twenty years from their respective date of issuance. One or more series of obligations may be issued from

time to time in order to implement this Redevelopment Plan. The total principal and interest payable in any year on all obligations shall not exceed the amount available in that year or projected to be available in that year, may be payable from tax increment revenues and from bond sinking funds, capitalized interest, debt service reserve funds, and all other sources of funds as may be provided by ordinance.

Those revenues not required for principal and interest payments, for required reserves, for bond sinking funds, for redevelopment project costs, for early retirement of outstanding securities, and to facilitate the economical issuance of additional bonds necessary to accomplish the Redevelopment Plan, may be declared surplus and shall then become available for distribution annually to taxing districts overlapping the RPA in the manner provided by the Act.

Such securities may be issued on either a taxable or tax-exempt basis, with either fixed rate or floating interest rates; with or without capitalized interest; with or without deferred principal retirement; with or without interest rate limits except as limited by law; and with or without redemption provisions, and on such other terms, all as the Village may determine.

G. Most Recent and Anticipated Equalized Assessed Value (EAV)

The most recent estimate of equalized assessed valuation (EAV) for tax year 2022 of the property within the RPA is approximately \$3,010,653. This is only an estimate and is to be certified by the County subsequent to adoption of the Village’s TIF ordinances.

Upon completion of the anticipated private development of the Redevelopment Project Area over a twenty-three-year period, it is estimated that the equalized assessed valuation of the property within the Redevelopment Project Area will range from approximately \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

VIII. Scheduling of Redevelopment Project

A. Redevelopment Project

An implementation strategy will be employed with full consideration given to the availability of both public and private funding.

Redevelopment projects will begin as soon as the specific private entities have obtained financing approvals for appropriate projects and such uses are conformant with Village zoning and planning requirements.

Depending upon the scope of the development as well as the actual uses, those redevelopment activities described in Section VI may be included in each phase.

B. Commitment to Fair Employment Practices and Affirmative Action

As part of any Redevelopment Agreement entered into by the Village and any private developers, both parties will agree to establish and implement an honorable, progressive, and goal-oriented affirmative action program that serves appropriate sectors of the Village. The program will conform to the most recent Village policies and plans.

With respect to the public/private development's internal operations, both entities will pursue employment practices which provide equal opportunity to all people regardless of sex, color, race or creed. Neither party will discriminate against any employee or applicant because of sex, marital status, national origin, age, or the presence of physical disabilities. These nondiscriminatory practices will apply to all areas of employment, including: hiring, upgrading and promotions, terminations, compensation, benefit programs and education opportunities.

All those involved with employment activities will be responsible for conformance to this policy and the compliance requirements of applicable state and federal regulations.

The Village and private developers will adopt a policy of equal employment opportunity and will include or require the inclusion of this statement in all contracts and subcontracts at any level. Additionally, all entities will seek to ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and in all facilities at which all employees are assigned to work. It shall be specifically ensured that all on-site supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the obligation to maintain such a working environment.

Finally, the entities will utilize affirmative action to ensure that business opportunities are provided and that job applicants are employed and treated in a nondiscriminatory manner. Underlying this policy is the recognition by the entities that successful affirmative action programs are important to the continued growth and vitality of the community.

C. Completion of Redevelopment Project

This Redevelopment Plan will be completed within twenty-three years after the year of adoption of an ordinance designating the Redevelopment Project Area. The actual date for such completion shall not be later than December 31st of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer pursuant to the Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the twenty-third calendar year after the year that the ordinance approving the RPA is adopted.

IX. Provisions for Amending the Redevelopment Plan and Project

This Redevelopment Plan may be amended pursuant to the provisions of the TIF Act.

EXHIBIT 1
BOUNDARY MAP



CB
CHRISTOPHER B. BURKE
 ENGINEERING, LTD.
 3215 West Higgins Road
 Suite 600, Rosemont, Illinois 60018
 (847) 823-0500

183rd WEST TIF
 IN
 VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS
 PREPARED FOR
 VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD

CALC.	JRM	PROJECT NO.	210319
DRAWN	AJK	SHEET 1 OF 1	
CHKD.	JRM	DRAWING NO.	TIF213198
SCALE	1"=200'		
DATE	11-27-2023		

REVISED: 12-05-2023

S:\HOMEWOOD\210319\SURVEY\TIF213198.SHP

EXHIBIT 2
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

183RD WEST TIF – VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS

THAT PART OF THE WEST HALF OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST AND THE WEST HALF OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 36 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, BEING DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 1 IN UPHAM SUBDIVISION, RECORDED JULY 28, 1970 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 21221730 IN BOOK 824 OF PLATS, PAGE 24;

THENCE WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT 1 IN UPHAM SUBDIVISION TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER THEREOF;

THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 1 IN UPHAM SUBDIVISION AND THE NORTHERLY EXTENSION THEREOF TO A POINT ON THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF 183RD STREET;

THENCE EAST ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF 183RD STREET TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTHERLY EXTENSION OF THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ROBIN LANE;

THENCE SOUTH ALONG SAID NORTHERLY EXTENSION AND THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ROBIN LANE TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE EASTERLY EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH LINE OF LOT 43 IN PINWOOD MANOR OF HOMEWOOD FIRST ADDITION, RECORDED NOVEMBER 14, 1988, AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 88524235;

THENCE WEST ALONG SAID EASTERLY EXTENSION AND THE SOUTH LINE OF LOT 43 TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF THE WEST 974 FEET OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 1, SAID EAST LINE ALSO BEING THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT 1 IN UPHAM SUBDIVISION;

THENCE SOUTH ALONG SAID EAST LINE OF LOT 1 IN UPHAM SUBDIVISION TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, ALL IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

EXHIBIT 3
QUALIFICATION REPORT

**VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD
TAX INCREMENT FINANCE (TIF) QUALIFICATION REPORT
PROPOSED 183rd WEST TIF DISTRICT
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA**

A study to determine whether all or a portion of an area located in the Village of Homewood qualifies as a “conservation area” as set forth in the definitions in the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, 65 ILCS Section 5/11-74.4-3, et seq., as amended.

Prepared For: Village of Homewood, Illinois

Prepared By: Ryan

March, 2024

**VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD
TIF QUALIFICATION REPORT
183rd WEST TIF DISTRICT
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA**

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Appendix I - TIF District Boundary Map

Appendix II - Tax Parcels

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In considering the designation of the proposed 183rd West TIF District Redevelopment Project Area (“TIF District”), the Village of Homewood (the “Village”) has authorized the study of the area indicated in the map attached hereto as Appendix I (the “Study Area”) to determine whether it qualifies for consideration as a “redevelopment project area” (“TIF”) pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-1 et seq., as amended (“TIF Act” or the “Act”). Ryan has agreed to undertake the study of the Study Area. The Study Area consists of two (2) tax parcels (as described in Appendix II) comprised of approximately eight (8) acres and two (2) buildings. The proposed TIF designation will serve to improve the Village’s western gateway along 183rd Street.

The proposed TIF District was found to have various qualification factors that would enable the Village to designate the Study Area as a “conservation area” as defined in the TIF Act. Both of the two (2) buildings within the Study Area, or one hundred percent (100%), are thirty-five (35) years in age or older. These building ages qualify the Study Area as a “conservation” area. Additional qualifying factors in the Study Area include obsolescence, deterioration, excessive vacancies, lagging or declining EAV and structure below minimum code standards.

Village Objectives

The Village’s 1999 Comprehensive Plan (“The Plan”) notes that sustainable economic viability is a critical concern of residents, and that the Village needs to optimize land uses to maximize tax income from commercial and industrial uses. The Plan also recognizes that residential tax burdens can be mitigated by taxes brought to the Village by commercial and industrial land uses. Accordingly, the Plan includes, among others, the following objectives:

- Promote commercial development on vacant or under-utilized land parcels only where it will serve to strengthen existing commercial districts.
- Recruit additional appropriate retail and industrial development for designated vacant commercial and industrial areas

Source: Village of Homewood Comprehensive Plan

Given these Village objectives under its comprehensive planning process and the conditions briefly summarized above, the Village has made a determination that it is highly desirable to promote the immediate redevelopment of the proposed TIF District in response to currently proposed redevelopment activities. The Village had previously identified the Study Area as one of the Village’s economic development target areas and included it in the Village’s Kedzie Gateway Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area (“the Kedzie Gateway TIF”) established in 2021, as a larger area that had experienced trending upward vacancies over the prior few years. Now, the Village intends to amend the Kedzie Gateway TIF to remove these two parcels with which to create a new 183rd West TIF District Redevelopment Project Area and to implement a new, separate “redevelopment plan” as defined in the TIF Act (the “TIF Redevelopment Plan”) by undertaking certain redevelopment proposals to accelerate an increase of the tax base for these two parcels.

The Village has determined that redevelopment currently planned for these two parcels may only be feasible with public financial assistance coordinated with private sector investment. The Village intends to create and utilize this TIF redevelopment plan for these two parcels to help provide the assistance required to eliminate conditions detrimental to successful redevelopment of the area. The use of TIF relies upon induced private redevelopment in the area, thus creating higher real estate value that would otherwise decline or stagnate without such investment, leading to increased property taxes compared to the previous land use (or lack of use). In this way, the existing tax base for all tax districts is protected and a portion of future increased taxes are pledged to attract the needed private investment.

II. QUALIFICATION CRITERIA USED

With the assistance of Village staff, Ryan examined the Study Area from November 2023 thru the date of this report, and reviewed information collected for the Study Area to determine the presence or absence of appropriate qualifying factors listed in the TIF Act. The relevant sections of the TIF Act are found below. The TIF Act sets out specific procedures which must be adhered to in designating a redevelopment project area. By definition, a “redevelopment project area” is:

“an area designated by the municipality, which is not less in the aggregate than 1 ½ acres and in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as a blighted area or a conservation area, or a combination of both blighted area and conservation area.”

Under the TIF Act, a “conservation area” means any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality in which 50% or more of the structures in the area have an age of 35 years or more. Such an area is not yet a blighted area, but because of a combination of 3 or more of the factors identified below may be considered as a “conservation area”.

Conservation Area

In accordance with the TIF Act, Ryan assessed the following factors to determine qualification of the Study Area as a “conservation area”. Pursuant to the TIF Act, such an area qualifies as a “conservation area” provided that:

If improved, industrial, commercial and residential buildings or improvements are detrimental to the public safety, health or welfare because of a combination of five (5) or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the improved part of the redevelopment project area:

(A) Dilapidation: An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of building or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

(B) Obsolescence: The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures become ill-suited for the original use.

(C) Deterioration: With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but limited to, surface

cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.

(D) Presence of Structures Below Minimum Code Standards: All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

(E) Illegal Use of Individual Structures: The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.

(F) Excessive Vacancies: The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent or duration of the vacancies.

(G) Lack of Ventilation, Light, or Sanitary Facilities: The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refer to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens and structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

(H) Inadequate Utilities: Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines and gas, telephone and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the redevelopment project area; (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete or in disrepair; or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(I) Excessive Land Coverage and Overcrowding of Structures and Community Facilities: The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: (i) the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and (ii) the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking or inadequate provision for loading service.

(J) Deleterious Land-Use or Layout: The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses or uses considered to be noxious, offensive or unsuitable for the surrounding area.

(K) Environmental Clean-Up: The Proposed redevelopment project area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(L) Lack of Community Planning: The Proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(M) Lagging or Declining EAV: The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated, or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years, for which information is available or increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

III. THE STUDY AREA

The Study Area consists of two (2) tax parcels generally located on the south side of 183rd Street, east of Kedzie Avenue and west of Robin Lane.

IV. METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

In evaluating the area's potential qualification as a TIF District, the following methodology was utilized:

- 1) A site survey of the area was undertaken by representatives from Ryan.
- 2) Ryan completed an exterior evaluation of structures, as part of the review. Additionally, Ryan assessed 2017 through 2022 tax information from the Cook County Clerk's Office, Sidwell parcel tax maps, site data, local history (discussions with Village staff), and an evaluation of area-wide factors that have affected the area's development (e.g., lack of community planning). Ryan reviewed the area in its entirety. Village redevelopment goals and objectives for the area were also reviewed with Village staff. A photographic analysis of the area was conducted and was used to aid this evaluation.
- 3) Existing structures and site conditions were initially surveyed only in the context of checking, to the best and most reasonable extent available, TIF Act criteria factors of specific structures and site conditions on the parcels.
- 4) The area was examined to assess the applicability of the different factors, required for qualification for TIF designation under the TIF Act. Evaluation was made by reviewing the information and determining how each measured when evaluated against the relevant factors. The area was examined to determine the applicability of the thirteen (13) different "conservation area" factors for qualification for TIF designation under the TIF Act.

V. QUALIFICATION OF PROPOSED RPA/FINDINGS OF ELIGIBILITY

As a result of Ryan’s evaluation of the area included in the proposed TIF District and analysis of each of the eligibility factors summarized in Section II, the following factors are presented to support qualification of part of the proposed TIF District as a “conservation area”.

A. Conservation Area Threshold Factors

Age

According to building permit data provided by Village staff and data from the Cook County Assessor’s office, both of the two structures, or one hundred percent (100%), will be 35-years of age or older upon adoption of the proposed ordinances creating the TIF District by the Village Board.

B. Other Conservation Area Factors (Must Include Three or More Additional Factors)

1. Lag or Decline in EAV:

The Act states that if the total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years, or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years, or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years. The finding is based on the last 5 tax years for which information is available.

The table below indicates that the total EAV of the Redevelopment Project Area has been increasing at an annual rate that is less than the annual CPI for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years for which information is available.

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total	3,010,653	3,092,003	3,319,267	2,697,370	3,940,974	3,639,514
%change from Previous Year	-2.63%	-6.85%	23.06%	-31.56%	8.28%	
Village of Homewood	375,659,471	382,833,761	415,209,742	358,598,079	361,124,411	372,186,168
Balance of Village EAV	372,648,818	379,741,758	411,890,475	355,900,709	357,183,437	368,546,654
Percent increase/decrease	-1.87%	-7.81%	15.73%	-0.36%	-3.08%	
CPI-All Urban Consumers	8.00%	4.70%	1.20%	1.80%	2.40%	

2. Excessive Vacancies:

Pursuant to the Act, excessive vacancies are the presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent or duration of the vacancies.

Both of the properties within the Study Area suffer from extensive vacancies. For example, the property located at 3055 183rd Street consists of a former approximately 54,000 square-foot Brunswick Zone bowling facility and Big Lots retail store. The Brunswick Zone facility was abruptly closed in January 2015 and has been vacant since that time. The Big Lots retail store closed in October 2021, and it has been vacant since. The second property within the Study Area, located at 3003-3029 W. 183rd Street consists of an approximately 12,000 square foot “Park West Plaza” retail strip shopping center. Five (5) of its nine (9) commercial units, or fifty-five percent (55%) are currently vacant. One of these five commercial units has been vacant since 2012, another two of these five vacancies date back to 2013, another has been vacant since 2014, and the fifth has been vacant since 2022. All of these vacancies, taken together, represent almost sixty-four percent (64%) of the eleven (11) total commercial units within the Study Area, and have therefore become a significant adverse influence on the area due to both their duration and extent.

3. Deterioration of Site Improvements and Structures

Pursuant to the Act, deterioration can be evidenced in major or secondary building defects. For example, such defects include, but are not limited to, deterioration of building components such as windows, porches, fascia, gutters and doors. In addition, deterioration can also be evidenced with respect to surface improvements in defects that include, but are not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material and protrusion of weeds through the paved surfaces of roadways, alleys, curbs, sidewalks, off-street parking and surface storage areas.

Various degrees of deterioration were observed at both parcels within the Study Area. With respect to surface improvements, deterioration was found to be prevalent in the asphalt-paved parking areas and service driveways in the form of extensive surface cracking, potholes, settlement, loose paving materials, and weed growth in pavement, along with crumbling curbs, faded parking striping paint and traffic control paint, broken or dislodged parking blocks, and deteriorated light standards.

Secondary building defects were also observed, including, among others, masonry exteriors in need of tuckpointing, broken window seals and glass, damaged door frames, sagging roofs and defective roof shingles, damaged gutters, sagging soffits, peeling and faded paint on building exteriors, deteriorated loading docks and rusted/deteriorated metal service doors.

Deterioration such as that described above has been documented by the Village in multiple notices of code enforcement violations to property owners within the Study Area over the last several years, including for potholes, parking lot pavement sealing, parking lot striping paint, weed growth, roof leaks, painting, signage, retaining walls, debris removal, and tuckpointing.

4. Presence of Structures Below Minimum Code Standards:

Pursuant to the Act, structures below minimum code standards are structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

The Brunswick/Big Lots property was issued a demolition order by the Village in January 2020 citing dilapidation that is “so out of repair as to be dangerous and unsafe for human occupancy” and was “declared a nuisance and dangerous to public safety.” The Village subsequently condemned the property and, in October 2022, acquired this property pursuant to a settlement agreement with the property owner who had failed to address any code violations cited by Village staff over time. Currently, this property continues to have outstanding fire safety code violations. In addition, the Park West Plaza retail center currently has such violations as unsafe electrical systems, inadequate fire separation assemblies, and Village-mandated roof replacement. In addition to these life and safety code violations, both properties have also been cited with various maintenance violations.

5. Obsolescence:

Obsolescence is defined as the condition or process of falling into disuse. This can also be defined as a structure(s) that has become ill-suited for its original use.

Functional obsolescence can be present due to age, physical condition, poor layout and building orientation. As mentioned previously, the Brunswick property is 45 years old and the retail strip center property is 35 years old. These advanced ages, along with their associated deterioration described previously, contribute to their obsolescence in comparison to contemporary construction and development standards.

Another example of functional obsolescence is the now eight-year-old vacancy of the Brunswick Zone space and the now complete vacancy (attributable to the closing of the Big Lots retail store) as of October 2022. These vacancies are evidence of the obsolescence of older, larger, limited-use buildings like this, given recent trends in marketplace competition and newer retail trends. In addition, the 55% vacancy rate at the Park West Plaza retail center contributes to its potential obsolescence. These vacancy patterns suggest that these structures are no longer well suited for their original intended use.

VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF QUALIFICATION

The following is a summary of relevant qualification findings as it relates to a proposed designation of the Study Area by the Village as a TIF District:

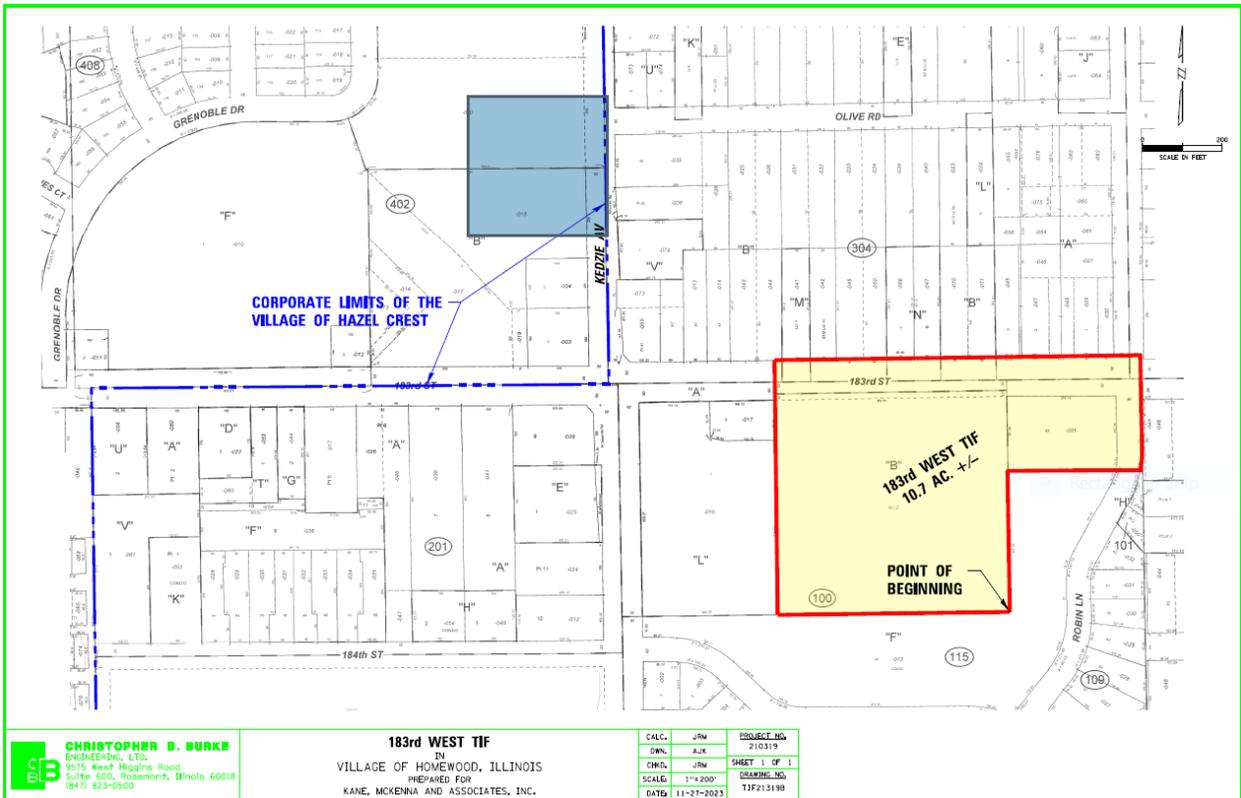
1. The area is contiguous and is greater than 1½ acres in size;
2. The area qualifies as a “conservation area;”;
3. All property in the area would substantially benefit from the proposed redevelopment project improvements;
4. The sound growth of taxing districts applicable to the area, including the Village, has been impaired by the factors found present in the area; and
5. The area would not be subject to redevelopment without the investment of public funds, including property tax increments.

These findings, in the judgment of Ryan, provide the Village with sufficient justification to consider designation of the area as a TIF District.

The area has not benefited from coordinated planning efforts by either the public or private sectors. There is a need to focus redevelopment efforts relating to business attraction and retention as well as the coordination of redevelopment efforts for modern uses. These efforts will be important to the area’s continued improvement and preservation of tax base.

APPENDIX I

TIF DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP



CB
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 ENGINEERING, LTD.
 3575 West Higgins Road
 Suite 600, Rosemont, Illinois 60018
 (847) 823-0500

183rd WEST TIF
 IN
 VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS
 PREPARED FOR
 KANE, MCKENNA AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

CALC.	JRW	PROJECT NO.	210319
DWN.	AJK	SHEET 1 OF 1	
CHKD.	JRW	DRAWING NO.	TIF21319B
SCALE	1"=200'		
DATE	11-27-2021		

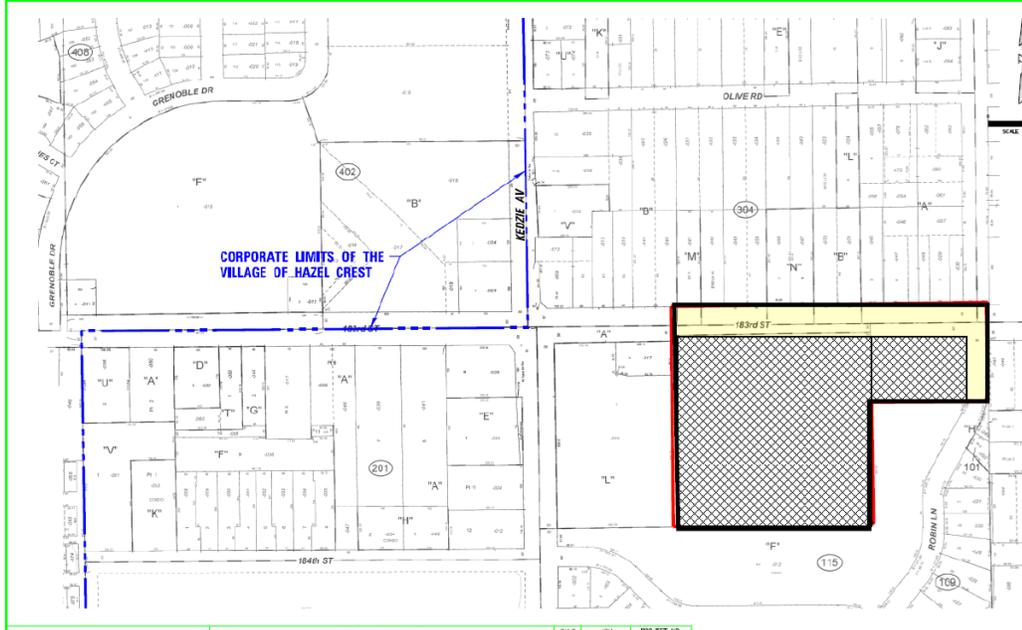
APPENDIX II

TAX PARCELS

31-01-100-012

31-01-115-001

EXHIBIT 4
EXISTING LAND USE MAP



 Proposed Boundary

 Parcels

Existing Land Use

 Commercial

CB
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 (847) 833-0500

183rd WEST TIF
 IN
 VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS
 PREPARED FOR
 KANE, MICHENK AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE	BY	PROJECT NO.
DATE	BY	SHEET # OF #
SCALE	DATE	TIF#
DATE		

S:\INDICATORS\2013\311\183RD WEST TIF\183RD.DWG

EXHIBIT 5

PROPOSED LAND USE MAP

